THE TWO COMMUNISTS.

Mcliride and Ferake Quoted and Com pared-The Governor Characterizes the Rich Men, Bankers and Farmers of Ohio Thieves and Perlurers.

Hon, John McBride in his speech at Buchtel. September 16, 1886, uttered the following:

whenever in these United States the aristoerats of government secure a hold upon the
pe ple, and become domineering and dictatorial in their encroachments upon the people
(as did the artstocracy of France in the days
previous to the revolution) I trust I will be
found in the ranks of the people, a Socialist
if you like, a Communist if you like; any,
and more, an Anarchist if you like, to tear
them up, root and branch."

Every one-horse, whip-snifile Repub lican sheet in Ohio has hoisted this extract at the head of its columns. Why To establish of course, the charge made against McBride by the ignorance of partisan hatred that he is a Communist or Socialist. And to also demonstrate to the people of Ohio that Sie Republican party is ready to sustain an order of things equal to the rule of the aris-tocracy of France, previous to the French revolution. John McBride says that in a certain contingency, viz. "Whenever in these United States the aristocrats of government secure a hold upon the people, and become domineer-ing and dictatorial in their encroachments upon the people (as did the aristocracy of France in the days previous to the revolution) I trust I will be found in the ranks of the people a Socialist if you like, a Communist if you like; nay, and more, an Anarchist it you like, to tear them up root and branch." The meaning of this utter-ance is clear: Mr. McBride is willing to assume any name the aristocrac chooses to dub the people who resist their dictatorial and domineering sway. Mr. McBride announces himself as a partizan of the people against the aristocracy, and the Republican press places such announcement at the head of their columns as a declaration that the Republican party opposes the people and elects to stand with the aristocracy. What other meaning can such conspic-tions elevation of Mr. McBride's sentiment at the head of every Republican sheet in Ohio have? Indeed, to disabuse the mind of any doubt upon the subject every Republican newspaper in Ohio criticized and condemned Mr. McBride's utterance. Therefore, it only remains to inquire what condition the French people were in previous to the revolution, and which. Mr. McBr de says, should the American people be

common people had neither the right to life nor liberty; the King of France was more than an absolute monarch, and his aristocracy were furnished with tettres de cachet or blank warrants to be filled up at their leisure, by which they could imprison without charge, investigation or trial any common Frenchman, any citizen of the people who was ob-noxious to the aristocracy. All over France the aristocracy, their wives, sons, daughters and mistresses had these blank warrants in their writing desks. and when any of the French John Mc-Brides opened their mouths they were mmediately seized and immured in the Bastile and other dungeons of the aristoeracy throughout France. Once inside the walls of these gloomy prisons. torture, slow starvation, the midnight dagger stroke or the swift and deadly poison dispatched the victors
MeBrides of prost tutes, aristocrats, son dispatched the victims—the John princes and rich parvenues to another These lettres de enchet, or blank warrants, were for sale and a famous business was carried on in them. An aristocrat in need of money easily raised the required amount by selling a bundle of these blank warsome rich burger who was the employer of labor, and who perhaps, had not only oppressed his workmen but wronged the workman's wife or daughter, sometimes foreibly and sometimes by the seducer's arts. Even the church had abandoned the toiler, and churchmen were known

to also deal in these lettres de crehet. Gentle reader, this is accepted history. There is not an educa ed man in the civilized world who will dispute this statement of the condition of the French comm n people, previous to the revolu-The aristocrats rode their horses and drove their carriages over the necks of the people, and literally rode them down in the streets of Paris and other cities of France.

Mirabeau, an aristocrat, a noble himself, saw the coming storm of a people's vengeance and endeavored to save his class and order. Hear his memorable and eloquent warning to the Nobility and Bishops-the two upper orders then of France-in the Assembly of the

geople:

"Generous friends of peace, I bereby appeal to your honor? Nobles of Province, the eyes of Europe are upon you, weigh well your answer! Ye men of God have a care; God hears you! But, if you keep silent, or if you later both yourselves in the vague utterances of a piqued self-love, allow me to ad a word. In all ages, in all countries, aristocrats have persecuted fricads of the people, and if, by I know not what combination of chances, there have arisen one in their own midst, he it is whom they have struck above all, thirsting as they were to inspire terror by their choice of a victim. Thus perished the last of the Gracchi, by the hand of the patricians; but wounded to the death, he flung the dust toward Heaven, calling to witness the gods of vengeance, and from that dust sprang Marius, Marius boss great for having exterminated the Chabri, than for having struck down at Rome the aristocracy of the Noblesse."

Now, John McBride, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, says that if this condition of things (to which we are fast tending) ever takes place in the United States he will be found on the side of the people, against the aristocracy and the Republican press, party and candidate Refunder Robinson, as emphatically proclaim that they will be on the side of aristoc-The history of the revolution which followed in France has been written by the aristocrats, by the enemies of the people; yet the writers were compelled to acknowledge that the condition of things existed previous to the revolution such as we have briefly sketched above. The people rose en masse and the aristocrats were swept from the face of the earth they had polluted. Phillip, lost his head and no doubt his soul! The de Polignaes, and all the other tribe of aristocratic parasites, fell one by one or in squads, the God-given victims to the vengeance and justice of an outraged people. The people were called beasts, ghouls, of that, we have a general revival of fiends, communists, etc., by the aristoc-business and an era of growing prosracy of Europe, but the people, chanting the noble anthem of the Marseillaise, marched on and planted their standards in every capital in Europe. Where is the free-born American who

ranks of the enemies of the people? Go! find him in the ranks of the Re

publican party of Ohio. Where is the whipt slave who for the pay of the aristocrat would have imbrued his hands in the blood of the people? Go! find him among the degenerate Americans editing the Republican papers of Ohio.

MATERIAL DESIGNATION

Where among one peoples of the earth can be found those who condemn the brave citizens who overthrew the loathsome aristocracy of France?

Go! find them by the thousand in the ranks of the Republican party of Ohio. But soft!—there are shining and conpicuous exceptions. The Governor of Ohio is a Communist! Start not, feilow citizens, Governor Foraker is a Communist and we will establish the fact from his own mouth. Nay! we will prove by his own utterances that he is a more radical Communist than John McBride says he would be if this country ever reaches the condition of France, previous to the revolution.

Who does not remember the sensation caused by the Governor's special mes-sage on taxation? It lasted longer and was much more intense, wide-spread and much more beautifully condemned than his ill-considered convict-inspired utterances at the Metropolitan Opera

From that special message we will establish the fact that Governor Foraker has given utterance to language which was characterized as Communistic by the bankers, merchants, manufacturers

and farmers of Ohio. The Governor, after stating that the grand duplicate of the State should be hree or four thousand millions of dollars instead of \$1,670,079,868, goes on to state as follows:

The va uation of real estate rarely exceeds The valuation of real estate rarely exceeds 75 per cent. and ranges downward from that point as low as 25 per cent. of its true value, while personal property is valued all the way from its full value down to nothing. In fact the great majority of the personal property of the State is not returned, but entirely and fraudulently withheld from taxation. So far as personal property is concerned, the fault is chiefly with the people who list their property for taxation. The idea seems to largely prevail that there is injustice and inequality in maxation, and that there is no harm in cheating the State, although to do so a false return must be made and Prantery must be committed. committed,
"This offense against the State and good morals is too requently committed by men of wealth and repaired high character, and of corresponding position in society."

Having in the foregoing called the farmers and the rich men of the State thieves and perjurers, H's Excellency the Governor goes on to say:

the Governor goes on to say:

"In connection with the recent refunding of our State debt, maturing next December, it was disclosed that some of the most prominent and highly respected men of our State held large amounts of these bonds without having ever paid a dollar of tax on the same, or liaving in any manner reported them for taxation. The only excuse that has been suggested for this is that the bonds were supposed to be non taxable, but it is difficult to be patient with such a claim when it is advanced by men of intelligence, familiar with our constitution and its requirements, that all bonds, etc., shall be taxed.

"While such men thus disregard and violate the law, it must be expected that our tax dupl cate will continue to decline instead of increase with our growth and development. The harm they do is not measured by the amount of money of which they deprive the State; their example is bad, and fraught with evil to the whole community. There should, therefore, be severer penalties provided for false returns, and a more rigid enforcement of the laws for the listing of bonds and other securities and credits."

Having thus relieved his Communistic

ever reduced to, he will be found on the side of the people and against their oppressors, no matter what name the said oppressors may give the people who op-Previous to the French revolution, the

Having thus relieved his Communistic mind by scoring the conscienceless rich, and, of course, reputable aristocracy of Ohio, our plebeian Governor continues his Communistic remarks thus:

"There is special need of additional legisla-tion as to unincorporated banks. It does not seem possible that they are paying taxes on any thing like an equitable basis as compared with the incorporated banks of the State."

Of course not-these unincorporated chaps—the people's bankers—are not as honest, high-minded and honorable as the aristocratic National bankers whom the Governor, strangely enough for such an undoubted plebeian and right jolly Communist, favors in this instance (because, perhaps, their subscription to the Republican campaign fund was generous.-ED CAPITAL). General Beatty and his fellow unincorporators appears to have excited the Governors' special plebeian or communistic ire, for he goes on to say of them:

"Take the banks of Columbus for illustra-tion. They are a fair example. They are in the city eight unincorporated banks and seven incorporated banks reported to do in

Here the Governor goes into figures and proves to his own satisfaction, at least, that the following named gentlemen and banks have fraudulently beaten the tax duplicate and committed perjury

by the wholesale, viz:
P. Hayden & Co., P. W. Huntington,
Deshler Bank, South End Bank, Brooks. Butler & Co., Merchants and Manufacturers, Reinhard & Co., and F. C. Sessions & Co., the latter, the Governor says, "returning \$1,255 less than noth-

ing!"
This is pretty hard on our Broadway fellow-citizen, art connoisseur and un-

doubted ar stocrats. Having woped the ground with the carcasses of these aristocratic bankers, millionaires, etc., His Excellency turns his attention to the farmers, whom he is more than convinced, are an organband of thieves and perjurers, for his opening paragraph commences

thus: "It is obvious that so long as the presen "It is obvious that so long as the present valuation of real estate stands, great injus-tice will be done to all whose properly is even approximately correctly valued, and the State will continue unable to meet the public demands without embarrassment."

With Communistic impudence the Governor here sketches a plan to trap the farmers, and in a bold and masterly manner outlines the duties of a new board to be created by the Legislature, which shall have the exclusive power of revaluing real estate. So anxious is the Governor to go for the thieving farmers that he eloquently advocates the revaluation of the real estate of Ohio immediately, instead of waiting until 1890, the decennial year fixed by law for such revaluation. However, space limits this article to the foregoing fair

General Destruction Did Not Follow

We regret to see that Senator John Sherman, for whom we entertain a high admiration, does not reciprocate that feeling sufficiently to cause him to read the Commercial Advertiser regularly. For if he did, we are sure he would not make a speech to show that the business of the country is in a bad way and getting worse. Our news is quite to the contrary, we are happy to say.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

From many sources as thoroughly this, and from many more of all shades of politics, has come the same condemnation of Senator Sherman's Portsmouth speech. In his vain search for a party issue he shut his eves to facts that stare the blindest observer in the face in every city in the land. The country and its business are in far better shape than they have been for several years. Senator Sherman and his party predicted that general destruction would follow the election of business and an era of growing pros-perity. That is what troubles the Re-

publican speakers. - Enquirer. REPUBLICAN editors of Ohio have a Where is the free-born American who in that day would have fought in the ranks of the enemies of the people?

Go! find him in the ranks of the Residue, the soldier, but they forget that it has not been a great many years since the Democratic ticket was headed by General Ewing and General Rice, while the Republican ticket was headed by Charles Foster. It is well known that the stay-at-home Foster was elected over the gallant soldiers. The Republicans love the soldiers with their BESIDE THEMSELVES.

The Republicans Ignore Issue: and Utilise Abuse in the Present Campaign. We presume there never was a campaign in Ohio when Republicans ignord issues and utilized abuse to such an extent as in the present campaign. They seem to be beside themselves. Things are out of joint, and the only reasonable explanation is that they are insanely angry because they have not the loaves and fishes of the National administration to fatten upon. Reared upon bluster and clothed with almost unlimited power, the modern Republican poli-tician has led himself to believe that to other party than his own has a right in this free country. They forget that the history of the Democratic party and the freedom of the colonies commenced at the same time. The compeers of the author of the declaration of independence were patriots, and they followed their great leader in the determination to found a government that the people should rule. No centralized power was tolerated under American administraions until the Democratic party lost conrol of the government. When the Republican party, which was the heir-ap-parent and legitimate successor of Hamiltonian ideas of monarchy, was given leasehold of the country, placehunters began to build up a centralized power, an oligarchy of officeholders, who imagined themselves superior to common voters. Centralization of power is detrimental to pure government, and corruption follows in its wake very naturally. No set of officials ever before or since became so desperately corrupt as the horde of public officers under the Grant regime. The country was horrified at the disclosures, and public sentiment was ripe for a change. The Greeley movement was the result, but while thousands of respectable Republicans followed the dissenters, the ld guard Democrats couldn't stand Greeley, and Grantism was its own successor. The more the people clamored for a change the more the autogracy of official scoundrels debauched the treasury, and in 1876 the will of the people was thwarted by bodily stealing two sovereign States. Still the people called for better gov-ernment, but the leeches were not done stealing, and money taken directly from the Treasury of the United States was scattered broadcast over the country and several States purchased in 1880. The people were on one side but official thieves were in power on the other, determined to keep the offices, no matter at what cost. But the "last straw had been placed on the camel's back," and the rascals broke down and stampeded, and the honest old Democratic party marched triumphantly into power in 1884. The people remembered the history of the great party and trusted its ability to improve the government. The party has not broken faith with the people. It has kept its promises. It is check-forming the public service. It is check-ing the treasury leaks. It is protecting the frontier. It is reclaiming public the frontier. It is reclaiming public

public power. - Exchange.

and all business men.

hence pauperism.

hinese coolies.

precarious.

tenses.

It is the enemy of the laboring man,

The Republican party is the party of

monopoly and favoritism in govern-

ment, enacting laws that rob labor and

The Republican party of Ohio, true to

its fraudulent claims and pretentions,

sets up in its fifth plank of its platform,

that it is the friend of labor, and favors

protecting the laboring man from dan-

The Republican party has promoted and encouraged "dangerous foreign

competition," in enacting laws to allow

ontracts to that end, and for long years

refusing to prevent the importation of

Republican party policy has oppressed

onest business; spread pauperism and

labor, brought on financial crisis, dis-turbed values to the ruin of labor and

filled the land with tramps, and render-

ed labor and its rewards alarmingly

The Republican party is the party

injustice; opposes equal taxation and equal privileges before the law. Its

protection" only means monopoly and

obbery of labor and honest business

the fact that labor, under its policy.

is more uncertain and worse paid than

The Republican party, in power twen

labor, and unfavored business and in-dustries. Like the Tory party of Brit-

ain, this Republican party forgets nothing and learns nothing. It adheres to

ts wicked Chinese policy and "protec-

tion" notwithstanding the ruinous re-

merce to all lands, and now little Greece

ahead of us. Such is the result of

Republican policy.
A Republican Congress reduced the

ariff on farmers' wool, Senator Sher-

man voting therefor, all to please the monopolists that control the party in

and out of Congress. This party in

Ohio pretend they would restore the wool tariff of 1867, when they know

the party of hollow and false pretense

gerous foreign competition, etc.

honest business and make millionaires,

lands stolen through Republican reck-lessness. It is winning the confidence of business men. It is an honest administration, and it is thoroughly a Demoeratic administration. It is popular, and no wonder the Republican party is mad. It can not successfully assail Mr. Cleveland's policy or his administration. and in its dire extremity it turns to slan-

der and lying and abuse for weapons of When Governor Foraker's speech i political warfare. They will be unavailng, however, because the people of these nited States have become so thoroughly nauseated with the ways of modern Republican officers that the party will never again be entrusted with the Party of Hollow and False Pre

> ng to argue his way out of paying the lamages. The great point that Governor Fora ker seeks to make is that during the Foster Administration the penitentiary cleared \$53,000 a year, and was profitable to the State to that extent. the truth is, the penitentiary never paid expenses, and at no time during the Foster Administration did it come within \$100,000 of it, as I shall show. In addition to the "expenses" above given, there was annually appropriated by the Legislature and paid out on account of the Ohio Penitentiary for the prosecu-

92,532 17 111,621 65 94,578 31 in proof of which one only need point Add to this the \$140,956.57 of losses during the four years of Governor Fosit ever was under the just Democratic ter, and we have a grand total of the "losses" at the penitentiary for the four years of \$534,098.59, instead of an annual profit of \$53,000 or \$212,000 for ty-four years, continues its policy by a tepu lican Senate. Its enormous war the period as claimed disingenuously by axes are still the same, oppressing all Governor Foraker. When we add the Governor's imaginary profits to the actual losses for the four years we find that he made a mistake of \$746,098.59.

ably as reasonable as we have any right sults upon labor. Once the United States had ships that carried our com-In conclusion I would say that the Governor's figures against the Democratic Administration are just as relia-ble as those he makes in favor of the

Of course, there were losses sustaine during the Democratic Administration. The change of system and the idleness which followed made them somewhat larger than they were in 1883. about as large as they were, in fact, in 1880.—Columbus Cor. Enquirer.

Republican Duplicity.

PENITENTIARY LOSSES. Facts as Shown by the Official Figure

THE T-PARTY. The financial part of Governor Foraker's speech at Columbus so far as t related to the Ohio Penitentiary, conained some very ingeniously arranged figures. Of course, Governor Foraker s not responsible for their arrangement -somebody else misplaced and improp-

The main point at issue in the arrangement of the figures was to show that during two years of Democratic admin-istration the penitentiary lost \$205,061, while under four years of Republican administration it cleared \$212,000. The official figures on file with the prope State officers do not show this, o course, and no one would suspect Gov

ernor Foraker of making them tell a crooked story. The question is: Who deceived and misled the Governor? In his speech Governor Foraker dwelt particularly on the fact that when the Foster Administration turned the peni tentiary over to Hoadly it was cle \$53,000 a year with becoming regularity. This, it will be remembered, is the strong point in Governor Foraker's speech. Now let us see how completely the official figures put this fairy story down. I quote the exact official figures, losses and permanent improvements dur-ing the four years of Foster, on the same basis that Governor Foraker figures during Hoadly's Administration.

erly arranged them.

igures are as follows: Total earnings...... Less permanent improvements.... Total loss for the year 8 67,036 Less perm ment improvements. Total loss for the year.... .\$ 26,676 Less permanent improvements. 817,179 d 8,885 9 Total loss..... .. 8 8.204 1 Less permanent improvements. Total loss ... RECAPITULATION. 190,302 21 218,557 79 244,849 71 Totals..... \$828,037 28 \$059,102 7

Loss for four years...... From which should be deducted for permanent improvements, as per And to which should be added for lost and uncollectable accounts, as per above.....

\$128,095

Total loss for four years,.......... verage annual loss under Foster, Thus suddenly disappears Governor Foraker's beautiful fairy story about the penitentiary clearing \$53,000 annually under Foster's Administration, or a total of \$212,000. Governor Foraker makes a mistake of just \$352,956.57, and, what makes it a remarkable coinci dence, he makes it in favor of the Republican party.

purged of this gross error, which some one imposed on him, there is nothing eft of it except that cane, which Dr Kinsman's sudden and scientific olfacthe penitentiary, and are set forth in the most ample detail in the report of Hon. John F. Oglevee, former Auditor

of State. I have given the Foster Administration credit for all the permanent improvements made, and have charged to ts losses the lost and uncollectable counts—just what Governor Foraker lid against the Democratic Administradid against the Democratic Administra-tion. Of course, when he finds out which ox is gored, he will not imitate the lawyer in Webster's spelling-book, of blessed memory, and set about try-

tion and transportation of prisoners the following sums:

Considering the awful necessities of the occasion, the "mistake" was prob-

Republicans.

they can not if they would, and would not if they could. The Republican is John Sherman opened the Republica WHEN Foraker, Kurtz & Co., started State campaign once more last night at o investigate the department at the Portsmouth. It appears that the cam-Penitentiary formerly superintended by Asron Meily, they "barked up the wrong tree." Mr. Meily's accounts this year, or else it won't stay opened, show that for the two years he was there, the per capita per diem cost of course of the distinguished gentleman's feeding the prisoners was reduced more remarks it is said that he "touched upon than one cent below what it was under the Foster administration. This may the failure of the Democracy to restore the tariff on wool." For a specimen of look like a small matter but it is not. cold, monumental gall, this certainly takes the whole bakery! How does it come that "the tariff on wool" needs "restoring?" Who destroyed it in the There were in the prison during this period, on the average, 1,500 prisoners, and it was a saving of \$15 per day, or for the whole period of two years a sav-ing for the institution of \$10,950. Such an officer comes very near earning his first place? Not the Democrats. They voted almost to a man against the re-duction of the wool tariff, and in favor salary. Mr. Foraker will not only find that Mr. Melly has books, but that those books reflect credit upon the Hoadly administrat on.—Columbus Times.

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

She twirled upon her tip-toes light,
Tossed back her tangled tresses bright,
And oried: "I m truly tired of play;
I li have a tes-party to day!"
She act the table 'noath a tree,
With tempting tarts, and tosst and tea;
Ten tiny cups upon the tray,
Ten plates and spoons in trim array,
Ten inviking tapers, thin and tall.
And then the feast was ready all.
The thrushes truled and twittered sweet,
The turf was tender 'neath her feet:
Her tidy cap with lace was runmed
Her tasteful gown was tucked and trimp
"Now here am I and here's the treat."
cried.

"But who is there to eat?
I'm very thirsty for my tea, I think I'll the company." And sipping now and tasting then,
She ate and drank for all the ten!

--Margaret Johnson, in St. Nicholas.

SAVED FOR GREAT THINGS. John Bunyan's Narrow Escape from Death and What a Captain in Cromwell's Army Said of It.

A black, bitter winter night, the hoar-frost of which stood white and numbed hands hard against each bles battling with the Parliament and the people. Among the other places that were being fought for was the old town of Leicester, and it seemed now as if a few days more must decide which party was to have it. The cuty all day had lulled about nightfall, and all was deadly still; but ever and anon a red flash broke through the darkness, and the deep boom of a gun told that the enemy was on the watch. Those in the guard-room were hardy and acticed soldiers from the picked men of Cromwell's army-all except one. That one was a tall, brown-haired, rather coarse-featured lad of eighteen, with a strangely wistful look in his lerge, deep, earnest eyes, like one who vas always seeking something which

he could never find.

He had little about him as yet from which his companions could have guessed that he was to grow into one of the famous men of the world; but even these rough soldiers had already egun to notice that he was thoughtful beyond his years, fond of asking strange and searching questions, and always eager for every chance of doing any one a good turn. Was there a hurt to be bandaged, a sick man to be tended, a ration of bread to be shared with a hungry soldier, a prisoner in need of a kind word to cheer him up. the young recruit was foremost of all and he was already known among his comrades by the name of "Helpful John." The strain of this rough camp life was evidently beginning to tell upon him, for his face looked pale and thin, and his eyes shone with a fever-ish light; but he was putting on his steel cap as briskly as ever to go forth to his duty, when one of the men inter-

"Tarry, friend John; thou art willing, but will without strength is naught. hou has been sick, and art not overstrong even now; wherefore I will take thy turn of watch for thee, even as thou didst take Repentance Brown-

rigg's but a week ago."

And before John had time to remonstrate, brave Salvation Hawkins had gone forth with his long pike in his hand into the cold black night. To and fro he paced, straining his keen eyes into the surrounding gloom for any sign of danger, and keeping time to his meas-

"The mighty Lord is on my side, I will not be dismayed: For any thing that man can do I will not be afraid.

"The nations, joining all in one, Did compass me about; But in the name of God the Lord I will them all root out."

flash-a crack-a whiz through the still air-and poor Salvation Haw kins lay dead on the frozen ground with his white face turned upward to the cold, starlit sky. Many a grim visage softened into sadness when the corporal's guard that had come to relieve the sentinel brought back his life less body; for he had been a warm hearted comrade as well as a brave soldier, and there were few there for whom he had not done some act of kindness.

doing!" cried young John, with a pang of generous regret at the thought of another man having died for him.

The words were heard by the Captain of the battery, who had just come up-a sturdy old "Miles Standish," who could fight as well as pray, and who fought none the worse for having prayed first: just the man, in fact, to serve for a model (as he after-ward did) for the Mr. Greatheart, whom we all know in the Pilgrim's Progress.

"Young man," said he, solemnly, in store for thee, since He hath thus re deemed thy life from destruction. To His name be the glory!"

after days "Helpful John" did such work as will preserve so long as the world lasts the name of John Bunyan. -David Ker, in Harper's Young Peo

THE PEA-NUT CLUB. The Fun Caused by its President, a Pa-Jolly Frenchman.

Some young men are so deeply dis appointed in life at the age of twenty that they think the promises of child hood broken. At the age of thirty these same men may say: "Well, it isn't so bad. It is really what a person makes it, after all; so let us make the best of it." That was the way with a gentleman who died in New York not long ago. The gentleman was a Frenchman. In order that he might brighten life, he organized the "Pea-nut Club." Let no boy for an instant fancy that this was a club at which the members ate ground-nuts. The club was very simple. Each member carried about him—in his waistto his watch-chain—a piece of ivory shaped and colored like a pea-nut. The point was this: Every member was bound to produce his charm whenever and wherever another member should challenge. If Mr. A., meeting Mr. B., should hold up to view the bit of ivory, then Mr. B. was bound to do the same the same to the the same, or else pay the line. At first the fine was one dollar; afterward the fine was fixed at five dollars. The fine was fixed at five dollars. The fines were paid into the club's purso, which for many years was kept fat and full. Now, this may seem boyish, not to say "silly," for a parcel of dignified business men, yet some of the members of the

vere gentlemen fav. throughout America. known throughout America. The Frenchman in question was the president of the club, and the other members used to take delight in "catching" him. Once he was riding with another member of the club. The Frenchman held the reins. The horses sprang into a run. The Frenchman held on with the grip of death. It would have been the grip of death. It would have been madness to loosen the lines for an inwant. In the very crisis of the runa-stay the friend held an ivory pea-nut in front of the Frenchman. He was caught. The next day he paid the fine without a murmur. Years after that he found himself wedged in a great crowd in Broadway. He was a stout man—as round and as rosy as a pippin—and he could not possibly get his hand into his waistcoat pocket in that erowd. Just then a member of the club saw him, and realized the stout president's predicament. Out came the slim man's charm, and the chal lenge was given. "I'll pay," said the Frenchman; and pay he did. Again, he was at Long Branch. He had forthick on the beards of the soldiers who gotten about the pea-nut, and was discame tramping in from their cold porting in the waves a long way from night-watch, stamping their half-frozen feet, and striking their be-him. In the hand that belonged to the uplifted arm was a little yellowish obother. War was raging in every part ject, like a pebble. But it was not a of England, King Charles and his nonuts. The poor president laughed so that he was nearly drowned .- Golden Days.

SEXTON BEETLES.

The Perfect Way in Which the Industri-

In the whole insect kingdom there is nothing much more wonderful than the intelligent work performed by the burying beetle. These small and prodigiously-strong creatures are about an inch long. They are black, with two bands across the back of a bright orange color, and two spots of this color on each of the wings. Although in so gay and attractive a dress, it is not safe to handle the insect, on account of a fetid odor that constantly emanates from it, and which soap, water, alkalies and strong perfumeries

are powerless to remove.

These busy creatures will bury birds, frogs, rabbits and pieces of meat with the greatest rapidity, and when one is not equal to the task, others will take a share in the work. One beetle can bury a bird in two or three hours, and so perfectly as to leave no trace of what has been going on. This job is always performed by the male, the female sitting placidly on the object about to be buried, up to a certain stage of proceedings, when the male prefers to be alone. She waits to be driven off by her master, however, who never fails at the proper moment to attack her with force.

One afternoon last summer the writer, in crossing a plowed field, saw one of these beetles burying the body of a "chippy," and stopped to watch the progress of the work. One furrow had been dug around the bird, about half an inch distant. Master Beetle was just commencing another inside of this when I stopped to watch the process. This workwas performed with the jaws and the head, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. After a while the creature was lost to sight, but I soon discovered that he had not by any means abandoned the job. The bird began to sway and settle, proving that the foundations were being undermined. It was plain now that this earth which had been dug into furrows was to be used in covering the bird tory analysis is just about as reliable as the figures imposed on the Governor.

It requires no affidavit in support of the figures I have given above. They are to be found in the regular books of sunset. I was anxious to stay watch the completion of the work, but

that was impossible. In talking the matter over with distinguished entomologist, I was told that the next thing on the programme would have been the pulling of the bird downward by the feathers, and this would have occupied half an hour or more. Then the beetle would take a long rest. After this he would tread the bird firmly into its grave, pulling it by its feathers this way and that, and then, using his broad head for a shovel, pile the dirt on top of the tiny carcass.

The next thing in order is to call back the female beetle and make hole for her in the still loose earth The male crawls in afterher, and when the female has laid her eggs and the pair have eaten all they can hold of their new provender, they emerge and fly away to "fresh fields and pastures

"A dozen beetles will bury a goo sized rabbit in a few hours," my friend informed me, "and a dead rat, which they consider the greatest of all luxuries, I have seen most speedily cov ered up by half that number."-Eleanor Kirk, in Congregationalist.

AN EFFECTIVE SONG.

How Mr. Sankey Came to Compose the "Which of all your solo songs, Mr. Sankey, have the most effect upon your hearers?"

" The Ninety and Nine" I place at

the head of the list. I well remember how I came to compose the music to the words. It was done on the spur of a great and exalted feeling. When I was going from Edinburgh to Glasgow I picked up a paper on the train and came across the words. They at once struck me as being full of feeling, so I hid the paper away in my pocket.
The words rang in my ears. At Glasgow we had a glorious meeting. Mr.
Moody preached from the twenty-third psalm of David. He touched the hearts of the people. of the people. When he was about to close his sermon I did not know what to sing. I wanted to select something appropriate to the sermon, but I found nothing suitable. Those grand words full of poetry, simple, yet beautiful:
'He maketh me to lie down in green
pastures: He leadeth me beside the till waters; He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteous ness for His name's sake,' as Mi Moody closed with them, acted as an Moody closed with them, acted as an inspiration. I hastily pulled the crumpled newspaper from my pocket and sang the words of 'The Ninety and Nine' to the music that came to me then and there. I did not know how the accompaniment would go. The feeling of the moment carried me through, and I afterwards wrote the music."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

—The idea of naming a little girl baby Earthquakeana just because she was born in Charleston two or three hours before the shaking up is simply horrible. The poor innocent little thing may have cried, but she didn't cause the earthquake, and there is no sense in tying it to her and making her drag it through life.—Cleveland Leader.

SABBATH-DAY READING.

WHAT TO BE. Se patient! life is very briof,
It passes quickly by,
And if it prove a troubled scene
Beneath a stormy sky.
It is but like the shaded night
That brings a morn of rad snee bright.

Be bopeful! cheerful faith will bring
A living joy to thee,
And make thy life a hymn of praise,
From doubt and murmur free;
Whilst, like the sunbeam, thou wilt bless,
And bring to others happiness. Be carnest! an immortal soul Should be a worker true; Employ thy talents for thy God, And ever keep in view The judgment scene--the last great day— When heaven and earth shall pass away.

Be holy! let not sin's dark stain
Thy spirit's whiteness dim;
Keep close to God amid the world,
And put thy trust in Him;
So, midst thy business and thy rost,
Thou wilt be comforted and blost.

Be prayerful! ask, and thou wilt have
Strength equal to thy day;
Prayer clasps the Hand that guides the
world,
Oh, make it. thou, thy stay!
Ask largely, and thy tiod will be
A kingly giver unto thee.
—Funnie A. Benson, in Good Housekeeping.

THE GROWTH OF EVIL.

The World Is Not Becoming Worse, slut We Know More of Its Bad Doings—A Scandal-Mongering Newspaper Is the Devli's "Rapid-Transit Means of Going

In the life of man serious bewilderments and misleadings result from the increase of printed gossip. We are tempted to believe that crime is inc easing because we know of-by revspaper reports-an increasing proportion of the crimes committed in a growing population. If men were no worse, there might still be twice as many crimes in this country as there were twenty-live years ago; we have doubled our population. If no more crimes were committed, we should inevitably hear of more in this enterprising newspaper age. The newspaper is increasing its grasp on events, and it tells us more nearly the whole of the wretched story of crime than it did five years ago. Five years from now it will do this work yet more completely. It is possible that by the end of the century every newspaper reader may know something of every crime done in the land—if he is able to carry the load. There is a convenient way of testing this matter. Let a newspaper reader stop his paper for a month; he will note a great moral improvement in the country. He will not know of one-tenth of the crimes which are reported in the press. Of some he will hear in conversation; of most be will know nothing. Or let a man who has read only a weekly newspaper take to reading a daily paper. Crime will probably increase six hundred per cent. at once—it will certainly increase a good deal. This last experiment is the one which is in fact going on. Many people have changed and are changing from reading week-lies to reading dailies, and the effect appears in the rapidly "worsening" world of their knowledge. Besides, every newspaper is, in matters of this sort, more complete each year. Editors of secular papers know that crime news is eagerly read.

There is another and lower field in

which increasing knowledge produces a sense of growth in evil. The gossip of a nation is an awful aggregate, and as yet but little of it gets into print.
If it were all printed, life would not be worth living if we had to read it. Let any man take up for the first time a paper which glories in printing every scandalous social incident, and see how bad the world will be to him at the end of a week of such reading. We could be driven to despair by a satanic press if we had to read it; and there are people who do read it, and who believe in the universal nastiness of mankind—they can not help it. Every county in the Union has at least one scandal a week. There are at least four hundred scandals every seven days. No scandal is content to have its day, like a dog—it lives nine days, like a cat; and if we had to go through them all we should be able to do noth ing else. There are people who do little else but attend to scandal in some form. They have usually very little business of their own, and are free to attend to that of their neighbors. Much study of social irregularities has qualistudy of social irregularities has qualified them to manufacture an oleomargarine scandal which resembles genuine dairy-product scandal. There is therefore an awful overproduction, which a class of newspapers exists to "work off" upon the market. A paper in New York recently leaped into an expression scirculation by developing an enormous circulation by developing its department of scandal. The inference from these facts is not that the world is growing worse, but that the devil has some improved, rapid-transit means of going up and down the earth. A fact may exist a long time before it is reported; many any unclean fact dies in a small circle. If a modern journalist had been able to do business a hundred years ago in scandal-mon-gering, he would not have lacked ma-terial. Happily for our fathers' and

mothers' peace, he was not yet born. There may be an increased instability in the earth's crust; but it is not proved by new knowledge of old facts. There may be more crime—the news-paper record does not prove it; there may be more social scanduls—the knowledge we get of them by means of a satanic press does not prove an increase. If we wish to know the truth in either case we shall have to study the subject in some more thorough way than that of counting chance bits of knowledge. Perhaps the most careful study may leave us in doubt. Al we affirm at present is that the proof commonly brought forward is not good and sufficient.—N. W. Christian Advo-

Christian Homes

No families are so truly blessed as Christian families. No one can be such a blessing in a family as a Christian. Those who are parents wish their children well, and they would be the means of blessing them; but in no other way can they bless them so essentially as by being consistent and faithful Christians in their daily intercourse with them. That is an interesting scene in David's home, as well as in t is public life, when, in connection with the removal of the ark from the with the removal of the ark from the house of Obed-edom, after he had been piously engaged during the day, it is recorded of him: "Then David returned to bless his household." So every parent should bless his or her household, as may be done by maintaining family religion, and properly attending to the religious interests of all belonging to the family cirole. See to it, O parent, that you are blessing your home by doing all you can to make it a Christian home. —Watchman.

-- Happiness is nothing but the quintessence of holiness. -- T. Waters.